DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 058 387 VT 010 961

AUTHOR	Jones, Donald R.
TITLE	Psychologists in Mental Health: 1966.
INSTITUTION	National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.
REPORT NO	USPHS-1984
PUB DATE	Aug 69
NOTE	40p.
AVAILABLE FROM	National Inst. of Mental Health, 5454 Wisconsin Ave., Chevy Chase, Md. 20015 ($.45); Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (FS2.22:P95/18, $.15)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Educational Background; Employers; Geographic Distribution; Income; *Individual Characteristics; *Mental Health; *Professional Occupations; *Psychologists; Records (Forms); Surveys; Tables (Data)

ABSTRACT

This document describes major characteristics of 11,638 psychologists in the 1966 National Science Foundation's Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel who identified their positions as being related to the field of mental health. They make up 61.2 percent of all psychologists in the Register. Findings include: (1) The median age is 41, (2) The median years of professional experience is 12, (3) Two-thirds hold the doctoral, one-third the master's degree, and (4) Three-quarters are men, 96 percent of whom work full time compared with 79 percent of the women. Most important clinically-oriented work activities included clinical practice, 26 percent; test development, administration, and interpretation, 11 percent; and counseling practice, 8 percent. Other most important work activities were teaching, 20 percent; management, 17 percent; and research, 11 percent. Just over one-half work for educational institutions and one-quarter for government. Median salary is $11,000: $11,500 for men, $10,000 for women. Federal funds support the work of 5,142, including 916 Federal employees. (Author)

ED058387

National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information

119

PSYCHOLOGISTS IN MENTAL HEALTH

1966

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

VT010961

ED0583387

PSYCHOLOGISTS IN MENTAL HEALTH 1966

An Analysis of the 1966 National Register of Psychologists of the National Science Foundation

Donald R. Jones, Ph.D.

August, 1969

Division of Manpower and Training Programs
National Institute of Mental Health
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

Suggested Citation

Jones, D. *Psychologists in mental health: 1966*
National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health
Service Publication No. 1984, Washington, D.C.

Public Health Service Publication No. 1984

For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. 20402. — Price 45 cents

FOREWORD

The 1966 National Science Foundation survey of scientific and technical personnel was the sixth in its biennial series and the second in which psychologists were asked specifically about the relationship of their professional work to the field of mental health. In the mental health field, psychologists with wide diversity in training and experience do work which is an integral part of, or directly related to, the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill. This diversity of background is seen also among research psychologists who seek to determine the psychological, physiological and social causes and correlates of mental disorder. Thus, the 1966 survey questionnaire, by asking each psychologist whether his "position" was "related to the field of mental health" goes directly to the judgment of the individual respondent for the delimitation of the mental health manpower pool. This report is primarily a description of the 11,638 psychologists who said their position was related to the field of mental health.

The problems inherent in this single-question approach are recognized, particularly that of defining the "field of mental health." However, the method has the major advantage of permitting psychologists whose positions are, in fact, related to the field of mental health to be included regardless of their training and background. It also permits those whose background characteristics, as described in the questionnaire, might lead a manpower researcher to include them in the mental health manpower pool, to exclude themselves if, in fact, their position is not related to mental health.

After the National Science Foundation completes its analysis of all the registers, the National Institute of Mental Health obtains the computer tape of the psychology register for purposes of producing this report and maintaining its own data bank on psychologists in mental health. Appreciation is expressed to Dr. Milton Levine and Mr. J. James Brown of the National Science Foundation for their cooperation and assistance in our utilization of the tape.

The Scientific Analysis Section of the Computer Systems Branch, NIMH, provided the computer services necessary for the production of the tabular data.

Dr. Donald R. Jones, Chief, Manpower Studies Section, with the assistance of Miss Carolynne Seeman, designed the data analysis and wrote the final report.

Franklyn N. Arnhoff, Ph.D., Chief,
Manpower and Analytic Studies Branch
National Institute of Mental Health

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	iii
HIGHLIGHTS	vii
INTRODUCTION	1
GENERAL FINDINGS	2
Major Personal Characteristics	2
Areas of Scientific Competence	2
Employment Status	3
Employment Status, Education and Sex	3
Most Important Work Activity	4
Work Activity and Area of Greatest Scientific Competence	5
Work Activity and Level of Education	6
Work Activity and Level of Education of Clinical, Counseling and School Psychologists	7
Relationship of Work Activity to Sex and Level of Education	8
Type of Employer	9
Most Important Work Activity by Type of Employer	10
Educational Institutions	10
Government	11
Non-Profit Hospitals and Clinics	12
Self-Employed	12
Private Industry	12
Salaries	12
Salary by Type of Employer, Sex and Education	12
U. S. Government Support	13
Geographic Distribution	16
APPENDIX A: Supplementary Tables	17
APPENDIX B: Questionnaire	29

LIST OF TEXT TABLES

		Page
1.	Area of Reported Greatest Scientific Competence of Mental Health Psychologists and All Register Psychologists	2
2.	Percentage of Men and Women Psychologists in Each Area of Scientific Competence Whose Position is Related to Mental Health	3
3.	Employment Status of Men and Women Psychologists in Mental Health	4
4.	Employment Status of Mental Health Psychologists by Level of Education and Sex	4
5.	Most Important Work Activity of Psychologists in Mental Health by Sex	5
6.	Most Important Work Activity of Psychologists in Mental Health by Greatest Scientific Competence	6
7.	Most Important Work Activtiy of Psychologists in Positions Relevant to Mental Health by Level of Education and Sex	7
8.	Most Important Work Activity of Clinical, Counseling and School Psychologists in Mental Health by Level of Education	8
9.	Area of Greatest Scientific Competence and Most Important Work Activity Related to Level of Education	8
10.	Type of Employer of Psychologists in Mental Health by Sex	9
11.	Percentage of Register Psychologists in Each Employment Setting Who Are in Mental Health	10
12.	Most Important Work Activity of Mental Health Psychologists by Type of Employer	11
13.	Basic Annual Salaries of Full-Time Employed Psychologists in Mental Health by Sex	12
14.	Median Basic Annual Salary of Full-Time Employed Mental Health Psychologists by Type of Employer, Sex and Level of Education	13
15.	U. S. Government Support or Sponsorship of Work of Mental Health Psychologists and Program Areas of Those Supported	14
16.	Program Areas of Work of Federal Mental Health Psychologists and Non-Federal Psychologists Whose Work is Supported or Sponsored by U. S. Government Funds	14
17.	State of Employment of Mental Health Psychologists, All Register Psychologists, and Percentage in Each State in Mental Health	15

LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

(See Appendix A)

		Page
A-1.	Distribution and Median Age of Psychologists in Mental Health by Sex	17
A-2.	Highest Earned Degree of Psychologists in Mental Health: 1964 and 1966	17
A-3.	Highest Earned Degree of Men and Women Psychologists in Mental Health	17
A-4.	Years of Professional Experience of Psychologists in Mental Health by Sex	18
A-5.	Area of Greatest Scientific Competence of Mental Health Psychologists: 1964 and 1966	18
A-6.	Area of Greatest Scientific Competence of All Register Psychologists: 1964 and 1966	18
A-7.	Psychologists in Each Area of Scientific Competence Whose Position is Related to Mental Health: 1964 and 1966	19
A-8.	Most Important Work Activity of Mental Health Psychologists: 1964 and 1966	19
A-9.	Most Important Work Activity of Psychologists in Mental Health Positions by Type of Employer, Level of Education and Sex	20
A-10.	Distribution of Psychologists in Mental Health by Type of Employer: 1964 and 1966	28
A-11.	Percentage of Register Psychologists in Each Employment Setting Who Are in Mental Health: 1964 and 1966	28
A-12.	Most Important Work Activity of Mental Health Psychologists by Type of Employer	26

Symbols Used in Tables

* Indicates a percentage greater than zero but less than 0.05 percent.

– Indicates no entry.

Percentages may not add to totals shown due to rounding.

HIGHLIGHTS

In early 1966, there were 11,638 psychologists who indicated in the National Science Foundation Register of Psychologists that their position was related to the field of mental health. They make up 61.2 percent of all psychologists in the 1966 Register.

The median age of mental health psychologists is 41 years and they have a median of 12 years of professional experience. Two-thirds of them hold doctoral-level degrees, about one-third a master's degree.

Three out of four mental health psychologists are men. Their median age is 40 years, five years less than that of their women counterparts. The median length of professional experience for the men is 12 years compared with 13 years for the women. Among the men, 71.5 percent hold doctoral-level degrees versus 50.7 percent of the women. A larger percentage of the women psychologists in the Register are in mental health related positions, 64.6 percent compared with 60.2 percent of the men.

Psychologists whose "greatest scientific competence" is in clinical psychology make up 48.0 percent of the total in mental health while those in counseling and guidance are 12.7 percent of the total. Some psychologists in each of the major areas of competence listed in the questionnaire are found in mental health positions ranging from 84.2 percent of all school psychologists in the Register to 4.4 percent of those in engineering psychology.

Full-time employment status was reported by 92.2 percent of all mental health psychologists. Among men, 96.2 percent work full time compared with 79.2 percent of the women. At both the doctoral and master's levels, the percentage of women employed full time is about 15 percentage points less than that of the men. Two-thirds, 65.2 percent, of the part-time employed men are students versus 19.9 percent of the part-time employed women.

The percentage of *all* Register psychologists in each employment setting who indicate that their position is related to mental health ranges between a high of 89.2 percent among those employed in non-profit hospitals and clinics and a low of 19.3 percent of those in private industry.

The most important work activity of the predominant number of mental health psychologists can be described as a three-part cluster of direct service or treatment activities in which about half of the total, 44.7 percent, are involved. These activities are clinical practice, 25.7 percent; test development, administration, and interpretation, 11.0 percent; and counseling practice, 8.0 percent of mental health psychologists. However, substantial numbers are also involved in other activities such as teaching, 19.7 percent; management, 16.8 percent; and research, 11.4 percent.

The variety of work activity seen among all mental health psychologists also occurs among those whose primary competence is in one of the three areas of school and clinical psychology, and counseling and guidance. Among school psychologists, only 46.8 percent say that their most important work activity is test administration and interpretation while a total of 66.9 percent are included in the three-part cluster of service activities mentioned above. Among clinicians, 47.8 percent list clinical practice as most important and 61.3 percent are included among the three major treatment and service activities. The corresponding figures for psychologists in counseling and guidance are 39.0 percent in counseling practice and 44.7 percent in the three-part service cluster.

Women psychologists are more heavily involved, proportionately, than men in the direct service cluster of activities, 57.9 percent compared with 40.7 percent of the men. The difference is due mainly to their more active participation in testing services.

A clear division of labor is apparent between doctorate- and master's-level mental health psychologists. Master's-level psychologists of both sexes are almost twice as heavily involved percentage-wise in the direct service and treatment activities mentioned above than are those at the

doctorate level. Conversely, doctorate-level psychologists are found in larger percentages in teaching, management, and research.

Among psychologists whose greatest scientific competence is in the areas of clinical psychology, counseling and guidance, or school psychology, the percentages at the master's level working in the activity most directly related to their competence, that is, clinical practice, counseling, and testing, is equal to or considerably greater than the corresponding percentages among those at the doctorate level.

Analysis of the work activity of men and women psychologists by level of education suggests that in the employment of mental health psychologists, level of education is generally a more important determiner of "most important" work activity than sex.

Just over one-half of mental health psychologists, 52.9 percent, work for educational institutions while one-quarter, 24.1 percent, are employed by government at one level or another. The rate of employment of men and women psychologists is similar among most types of employers with the major differences found in two of the three types of educational institutions. Colleges and universities employ 37.7 percent of the men compared with 24.1 percent of the women. Only 11.5 percent of the men are employed by secondary school systems versus 22.7 percent of the women. However, medical schools employ about 4 percent of each sex.

The "most important" work activity of mental health psychologists varies considerably among the several types of employers. Teaching was indicated as most important by 35.7 percent among all those employed in educational institutions. Clinical practice predominates among the combined levels of government, 39.5 percent; in non-profit organizations, 43.9 percent; and among the self-employed, 77.5 percent. One-half or more of those employed in government, non-profit organizations, "other" types of employers and among the self-employed are included in the three major treatment and service activities.

The median annual salary of mental health psychologists, as of January 1, 1966, was $11,000; $11,500 for the men, $10,000 for the women. These medians represent about a 10 percent increase in basic annual salary over those reported in 1964.

Doctoral-level psychologists earn higher annual salaries than those at the master's level in all of the different types of employers studied. This is true for all mental health psychologists and for men and women separately. Among the doctoral-level psychologists, men earn more than women in all of the employer types in which comparisons were possible. This is true at the master's level also except for those employed by county governments where the median salary for men is $9,000 compared with $9,200 for women.

There are 5,142 mental health psychologists who indicate that their work is supported or sponsored by U.S. Government funds. This includes 916 psychologists employed by the Federal Government. Among the mental health psychologists not in Federal employment, 39.4 percent are involved in Federally-supported work. Among these psychologists, 50.8 percent are in programs related to education and 49.3 percent work in health related programs.

The geographic distribution of mental health psychologists among the States is very similar to the distribution of all Register psychologists. Within the individual States, the percentage in mental health positions ranges from a high of 76.3 percent in Kansas to a low of 46.5 percent in Virginia. The District of Columbia, which has 42.0 percent of its psychologists in mental health positions, and Virginia with 46.5 percent, are the only two jurisdictions with less than one-half of their total Register psychologists in positions related to mental health.

PSYCHOLOGISTS IN MENTAL HEALTH

1966

INTRODUCTION

The 1966 National Register of Scientific and and Technical Personnel contains information on a total of 242,763 persons. The psychology Register lists 19,027 persons or 7.8 percent of the total. Their inclusion in the psychology Register is based on their having the educational and/or experience qualifications necessary for membership in the American Psychological Association (or the equivalent in professional experience) although they need not be members, *and* having indicated on their survey questionnaire that their "greatest scientific competence" is in a psychological specialty.

The survey on which the Register data are based is carried out by the National Science Foundation in collaboration with the American Psychological Association. The Association also works closely with the Foundation to define the population which should be included in the Register, to reach as many qualified psychologists as possible, including non-members, and in refining the questionnaire.

The National Science Foundation publishes a report covering all of the professional registers. It contains a great deal of descriptive information on psychologists along with comparable data on the other sciences (3). A report by the American Psychological Association provides more detailed analyses (1). The present report presents descriptive and comparative information on the 11,638 psychologists in the Register (61.2 percent of the total) whose position in their principal employment is related to mental health. This is the largest body of information readily available at this time on what might be called the manpower pool of mental health psychologists.

The identification of psychologists in mental health is based on individual responses to survey question #10 which reads, "Please give name of present principal employer, actual place of employment, and title of present position," and #10b, "Is this position related to the field of mental health? (Check one) ☐ Yes ☐ No." The question was to be answered only by respondents who were employed at the time of the survey, including those who also may have been full- or part-time students. Thus, the unemployed psychologist, who otherwise might have been included in the mental health manpower pool, was excluded. It should also be noted that there is an undetermined number of psychologists who are not included in this study of mental health psychologists because they do not receive a Register questionnaire in the survey or do not return it if they do. Survey questionnaires were sent to 30,317 persons believed to be psychologists of whom 24,055, or 79 percent, were members of the American Psychological Association. Among non-A.P.A. members who replied to the survey, 57 percent were considered to have the qualifications necessary for membership. (See Appendix B for a copy of the questionnaire.)

Information on the manpower pool of mental health psychologists was obtained with this type of question for the first time in the 1964 Register and was reported in a National Institute of Mental Health publication (2). Among the 16,804 psychologists in the 1964 Register, 11,560 or 68.8 percent indicated that their service or product was related to the field of mental health. This reduction in the percentage in mental health between the 1964 and 1966 Registers could be the result of one or several influences including a slight change in the wording of the question, changes in psychologists' conception of mental health, differences in the composition of the Register due to additions and losses, etc. In any case, as the Registers are essentially "snapshots" of a profession taken at given points in time and do not purport to be complete censuses, this report focuses primarily on

TABLE 1.—*Area of Reported Greatest Scientific Competence of Mental Health Psychologists and All Register Psychologists*

Area of competence	Psychologists in mental health			All Register psychologists	
	Number	As percent of total	As percent of area of competence	Number	Percent
All areas	11,638	100.0	61.2	19,027	100.0
Clinical	5,581	48.0	82.3	6,780	35.6
Counseling and guidance	1,481	12.7	70.6	2,099	11.0
School	1,028	8.8	84.2	1,221	6.4
Educational	922	7.9	53.1	1,735	9.1
Experimental	852	7.3	37.3	2,286	12.0
Social	417	3.6	40.4	1,032	5.4
Developmental	412	3.5	64.0	644	3.4
Personality	354	3.0	67.6	524	2.8
Industrial and personnel	309	2.7	20.6	1,500	7.9
Psychometrics	125	1.1	26.9	464	2.4
Engineering	17	0.1	4.4	387	2.0
General and "other" psychology	140	1.2	39.4	355	1.9

the characteristics of the profession as portrayed by the snapshot rather than on the dimensions of the snapshot itself.

GENERAL FINDINGS

Major Personal Characteristics

Among the mental health psychologists in the 1966 Register, men outnumber women about 3 to 1. Among the 11,638 psychologists employed in positions "related to the field of mental health," 8,902 or 76.5 percent are men and 2,736 or 23.5 percent are women.[1] The manpower pool of employed psychologists stating they were *not* in mental health positions, has a somewhat larger percentage of men, 85.7 percent, while only 14.3 percent are women.

The median age of psychologists in mental health is 41 years; 40 years for men and 45 years for women. Those who stated that their position was not related to mental health have slightly lower age medians, 39 years for men, 42 years for women (table A-1[2]).

Doctoral degrees (medical and/or non-medical) are held by two-thirds (66.7 percent) of mental health psychologists while almost one-third (32.1 percent) hold master's degrees. Sixteen psychologists hold both a non-medical and a medical doctorate and four respondents hold only the medical doctorate.[3] A bachelor's degree only is held by 134 of the psychologists in mental health positions, 1.2 percent of the total (table A-2).[4]

The level of education of men psychologists in mental health is considerably higher than that of the women with 71.5 percent of the men holding doctoral-level, non-medical degrees compared with 50.7 percent of the women. Conversely, only 27.3 percent of the men report a master's degree as their highest educational achievement compared with 47.9 percent of the women (table A-3).

As a group, the mental health psychologists have a median of 12 years of professional experience including teaching. Men have a median of 12 years of experience compared with 13 years for the women (table A-4).

Areas of Scientific Competence

Almost one-half, 48.0 percent, of the psychologists employed in mental health positions say their greatest scientific competence is in clinical psychology. Counseling and guidance psychologists account for 12.7 percent while those in school psychology make up 8.8 percent of the total. Educational and experimental psychologists are 7.9 and

[1] In the 1964 Register, 76.6 percent were men, 23.4 percent were women.

[2] Tables with numbers prefixed by the letter "A" are located in Appendix A. All other tables are located within the text of the report.

[3] In the remainder of this report, those psychologists holding only a medical doctorate are not included in the analyses of doctorate-level psychologists. Non-medical doctorates include the Ph.D., Ed.D., Sc.D., etc.; medical doctorates include the M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M., etc.

[4] The distribution of highest degree obtained in 1966 is almost identical to that for 1964.

7.3 percent respectively while none of the remaining specialties exceed 4 percent of the total.[5]

Some psychologists in all of the major areas of scientific competence are employed in mental health positions. Among *all* Register psychologists whose greatest scientific competence is in school psychology, 84.2 percent stated that their position was related to mental health. Clinical psychologists, with 82.3 percent, have the second highest percentage involved followed by those in counseling and guidance with 70.6 percent (table 1).[6]

The percentage of women psychologists in the Register who occupy mental health positions is slightly higher than the percentage of men, 64.6 percent compared with 60.2 percent of the men. However, in reference to the areas of scientific competence, the percentage of women in mental health positions exceeds that for the men in only four areas: educational psychology, psychometrics, industrial and personnel, and general plus "other" psychology (table 2).[7]

TABLE 2.—*Percentage of Men and Women Psychologists in Each Area of Scientific Competence Whose Position is Related to Mental Health*

Area of competence	Percent in each area in mental health work [1]		
	Total	Men	Women
All areas	61.2	60.2	64.6
School	84.2	87.2	79.5
Clinical	82.3	84.4	76.4
Counseling and guidance	70.6	72.3	64.1
Personality	67.6	69.4	59.8
Developmental	64.0	67.4	60.3
Educational	53.1	52.4	55.6
Social	40.4	41.3	35.8
Experimental	37.3	38.3	29.9
Psychometrics	26.9	26.5	29.6
Industrial and personnel	20.6	20.5	22.7
Engineering	4.4	4.5	–
General and "other" psychology	39.4	38.2	42.6

[1] The difference between the percentages shown and 100 percent is made up of those who replied "No," those who did not reply, and the unemployed.

Employment Status

Among mental health psychologists, 92.2 percent are employed full time and 7.6 percent work part time (0.2 percent did not report employment status). Only 0.5 percent are both employed full time and students full time but 3.9 percent work full time and are students part time. Only 1.5 percent of the total work part time and are full-time students and 1.3 percent are both employed part time and are part-time students. Those who are employed part time and are not students make up only 4.8 percent of all mental health psychologists (table 3).

As would be expected, men and women differ considerably in their employment status, particularly in their rates of full- and part-time employment. Among the men, 96.2 percent work full time compared with 79.2 percent of the women. Conversely, only 3.7 percent of the men work part time versus 20.6 percent of the women.

Comparing the student status of the full-time employed mental health psychologist shows only small differences between the sexes. However, among the part-time employed, the student status of men and women is considerably different: 65.2 percent of the part-time employed men are students compared with only 19.9 percent of the part-time employed women. Thus, regardless of reason, the part-time employed woman psychologist is involved in educational pursuits to a considerably lesser degree than her male counterpart.

(It should be pointed out that respondents had to be employed, either full or part time, in order to answer the question on mental health. Thus, information on the unemployed mental health psychologist could not be obtained.)

Employment Status, Education and Sex

The lower percentage of women in full-time employment, as noted in the previous section, holds true for them at both the doctorate and master's level of education. At both levels, the percentage of women employed full time is about 15 percent lower than that for men.

As would be expected, doctorate holders of both sexes have higher rates of full-time employment than master's-level psychologists. Thus, the differences in employment status noted previously would seem to be related primarily to sex rather than educational differences (table 4).

The combined total of doctorates of both sexes and both employment categories who are students

[5] The distribution of scientific competence of mental health psychologists in the 1964 Register is almost identical to that for 1966. The largest difference, a gain of 1.6 percentage points, is for school psychologists. All other differences are less than one percent (table A-5). The distribution of scientific competence of *all* Register psychologists for 1964 and 1966 is presented in table A-6.

[6] The percentages of psychologists in mental health in each area of competence declined from 1964 in all areas (except social psychology) following the overall decline in the percentage who said their position was related to mental health (table A-7).

[7] In the 1964 Register, women were higher in two of these four categories, educational and industrial and personnel psychology.

is too small to be of much consequence. At the master's level, among those employed full time, the percentage of men who are students (both full and part time) is twice that for women, while among the part-time employed the percentages are about the same.

Most Important Work Activity

The predominant work activity of psychologists in mental health positions, based on working time, can be categorized as direct services to people. The three areas of work activity used in the Register questionnaire which have been arbitrarily grouped into this service category, and the percentage of mental health psychologists in each are: clinical practice, 25.7 percent; test development, administration and interpretation, 11.0 percent; and counseling practice, 8.0 percent, making a total of 44.7 percent in the direct service category.[8]

[8] The reader may wish to ignore the activity groupings shown in table 5 or rearrange them to suit his own interests or purposes. For example, "research" and "management of research and development" could be combined to indicate that 15.6 percent of the total are engaged in research or its management. The reader should also be cognizant of the necessarily general nature of the work activity descriptions used in the questionnaire. They cannot, of course, provide "pure," non-overlapping delineations of any respondent's full range of job activity and the inherent lack of precision in the data should be appreciated.

TABLE 3.—*Employment Status of Men and Women Psychologists in Mental Health*

Employment status	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,638	100.0	8,902	100.0	2,736	100.0
Employed full time:						
Non student	10,227	87.9	8,164	91.7	2,063	75.4
Full-time student	54	0.5	48	0.5	6	0.2
Part-time student	451	3.9	352	4.0	99	3.6
Total	10,732	92.2	8,564	96.2	2,168	79.2
Employed part time:						
Non student	564	4.8	113	1.3	451	16.5
Full-time student	173	1.5	135	1.5	38	1.4
Part-time student	151	1.3	77	0.9	74	2.7
Total	888	7.6	325	3.7	563	20.6
No reply	18	0.2	13	0.1	5	0.2

TABLE 4.—*Employment Status of Mental Health Psychologists by Level of Education and Sex*

Employment status	Doctorate [1]				Master's			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total [2]	6,372	100.0	1,387	100.0	2,427	100.0	1,310	100.0
Employed full time:								
Non student	6,232	97.8	1,135	81.8	1,859	76.6	908	69.3
Full-time student	9	0.1	–	–	37	1.5	5	0.4
Part-time student	21	0.3	3	0.2	320	13.2	90	6.9
Total	6,262	98.3	1,138	82.0	2,216	91.3	1,003	76.6
Employed part time:								
Non student	86	1.3	237	17.1	25	1.0	208	15.9
Full-time student	11	0.2	5	0.4	115	4.7	31	2.4
Part-time student	7	0.1	3	0.2	66	2.7	67	5.1
Total	104	1.6	245	17.7	206	8.5	306	23.4
No reply	6	0.1	4	0.3	5	0.2	1	0.1

[1] In this and subsequent tables, the term "doctorate" category includes those psychologists with a non-medical doctorate (e.g., Ph.D., Ed.D., Sc.D., etc.) plus those with both a medical (e.g., M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M., etc.) and a non-medical doctorate. It does not include those with only a medical doctorate.

[2] Includes all but 142 mental health psychologists not at either of these educational levels or with only medical doctorates.

Three other major types of work activity account for most of the remaining psychologists: teaching, 19.7 percent; management, 16.8 percent; and research, 11.4 percent. None of the remaining activities account for more than three percent of the total (table 5).[9]

Women have a higher rate of participation than men in the three-part cluster of direct service activities, 57.9 percent compared with 40.7 percent of the men. Their predominance is seen particularly in the area of testing which 19.5 percent of the women indicate as their most important work activity compared with 8.4 percent of the men.

Men are more heavily involved in the other three major activities mentioned above: teaching, men 21.4 percent, women 14.3 percent; management, men 18.7 percent, women 10.7 percent; and research, men 12.3 percent, women 8.6 percent.

[9] The distribution of work activity among the 1966 register respondents is almost identical to that for 1964. In 12 of the 14 activity categories, including "other," the difference in percentages between the two registers does not exceed one percentage point. Management of activities other than research and development increased 2.6 percentage points from 10.0 percent to 12.6 percent and teaching decreased 1.3 percentage points from 21.0 percent to 19.7 percent (table A-8).

Work Activity and Area of Greatest Scientific Competence

The "most important" work activities of mental health psychologists and the areas of primary scientific competence both show a wide scope of involvement as well as a tendency to cluster in the expected combinations (table 6). Clinical psychologists, for example, are found in all the work activities listed in the questionnaire except equipment or systems research but are concentrated in the direct services category (61.3 percent) and primarily in clinical practice (47.8 percent). Smaller percentages are engaged in teaching (11.8 percent) and management of non-research activities (11.6 percent).

Psychologists in counseling and guidance are less heavily involved in direct services than their clinical counterparts (44.7 percent) and more involved in teaching (25.1 percent) and management of non-research work (19.3 percent).

Almost one-half (46.8 percent) of the school psychologists' most important work activity involves test administration, interpretation, and development. Just over one in ten (11.9 percent) are engaged in management of non-research activity.

TABLE 5.—*Most Important Work Activity of Psychologists in Mental Health by Sex*

Most important work activity	Total		Men		Women	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	11,638	100.0	8,902	100.0	2,736	100.0
Direct services:						
Clinical practice	2,989	25.7	2,171	24.4	818	29.9
Test development, administration, interpretation	1,285	11.0	752	8.4	533	19.5
Counseling practice	933	8.0	701	7.9	232	8.5
Total	5,207	44.7	3,624	40.7	1,583	57.9
Teaching	2,294	19.7	1,902	21.4	392	14.3
Management:						
Other than research and development	1,463	12.6	1,237	13.9	226	8.3
Research and development	494	4.2	426	4.8	68	2.5
Total	1,957	16.8	1,663	18.7	294	10.7
Research:						
Basic	809	7.0	689	7.7	120	4.4
Clinical	293	2.5	219	2.5	74	2.7
Applied	225	1.9	184	2.1	41	1.5
Total	1,327	11.4	1,092	12.3	235	8.6
Management consulting	151	1.3	143	1.6	8	0.3
Technical writing and editing	62	0.5	37	0.4	25	0.9
Development and design	44	0.4	33	0.4	11	0.4
Equipment or systems research	7	0.1	7	0.1	--	--
Other activities	277	2.4	184	2.1	93	3.4
No reply	312	2.7	217	2.4	95	3.5

TABLE 6.—*Most Important Work Activity of Psychologists in Mental Health by Greatest Scientific Competence*
(Percents)

Most important work activity	Area of competence											
	School	Clinical	Counseling and guidance	Developmental	Personality	Educational	Experimental	Psychometrics	Social	Industrial and personnel	Engineering	General and "other"
Total: Number	1,028	5,581	1,481	412	354	922	852	125	417	309	17	140
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct services:												
Clinical practice	13.8	47.8	2.8	7.8	8.5	4.3	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.3	—	8.6
Test devel., admin., interp.	46.8	9.8	2.9	6.3	4.2	12.9	0.7	8.0	1.7	5.5	5.9	10.0
Counseling practice	6.3	3.7	39.0	1.2	1.1	6.0	—	1.6	1.2	1.9	—	4.3
Total	66.9	61.3	44.7	15.3	13.8	23.2	2.9	11.2	3.8	7.8	5.9	22.9
Teaching	6.7	11.8	25.1	37.1	38.4	33.2	36.3	32.0	38.4	14.2	23.5	31.4
Management:												
Other than res. & dev.	11.9	11.6	19.3	7.8	6.8	22.9	3.1	8.0	7.2	18.8	5.9	10.0
Research & devel.	1.6	3.4	3.0	8.0	5.9	5.3	5.8	12.8	8.9	9.4	35.3	2.9
Total	13.4	15.0	22.3	15.8	12.7	28.2	8.8	20.8	16.1	28.2	41.2	12.9
Research:												
Basic	0.4	1.6	0.4	18.0	22.6	1.6	44.1	16.8	27.1	3.9	—	12.1
Clinical	0.6	3.6	0.3	3.4	5.6	0.8	2.6	3.2	2.2	0.3	—	2.1
Applied	0.5	1.2	1.1	2.4	2.3	4.9	2.1	9.6	5.3	6.1	5.9	1.4
Total	1.5	6.5	1.8	23.8	30.5	7.3	48.8	29.6	34.5	10.4	5.9	15.7
Management consulting	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	33.3	—	1.4
Technical writing/editing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	—	1.2	—	5.9	2.1
Development & design	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	5.9	—
Equipment/systems res.	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.3	11.8	—
Other activities	7.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.1	3.4	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	—	3.6
No reply	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.2	1.4	3.6	1.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	—	10.0

Four areas of scientific competence have a similar pattern of major work activity. Among psychologists in social, developmental, personality psychology, and psychometrics, the predominant work activity is teaching, which ranges among the four areas between 32 and 39 percent, followed by basic research ranging from 17 to 27 percent of the total in each area. One-third (33.2 percent) of educational psychologists also teach but management of non-research activities occupies the second largest number (22.9 percent).

As would be expected, experimental psychologists are primarily involved in basic research, (44.1 percent) followed by teaching with 36.3 percent.

The 309 industrial or personnel psychologists are mainly involved in management consulting (33.3 percent) and management of either research or other activities (28.2 percent).

Work Activity and Level of Education

The most important work activity of doctorate- and master's-level psychologists for all mental health psychologists, and for men and women separately, is shown in table 7. The division of labor between the two educational levels is readily apparent with master's-level psychologists (both men and women) almost twice as heavily involved in direct service activities, percentagewise, as those at the doctorate level. Conversely, Ph.D.-level psychologists (both men and women) are found in much larger percentages in teaching, management and research.

Direct services are considered the most important work activity by 35.0 percent of doctorate-level psychologists and 64.7 percent of those at the master's level. The percentages are comparable for men and women separately. However, the difference between the doctorate and master's levels is accounted for mainly by those involved in testing and counseling practice, particularly the former, while the percentage of men and women psychologists in "clinical practice" at both degree levels is very similar, in the neighborhood of 25 percent.

Teaching occupies one out of four doctorate-level psychologists but less than one out of ten

TABLE 7.—*Most Important Work Activity of Psychologists in Positions Relevant to Mental Health by Level of Education and Sex*
(Percents)

Most important work activity	Total		Men		Women	
	Doctorate	Master's	Doctorate	Master's	Doctorate	Master's
Total: Number	7,759	3,737	6,372	2,427	1,387	1,310
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct services:						
Clinical practice	25.4	26.1	24.2	24.8	31.1	28.5
Test devel., admin., interp.	3.7	26.1	2.8	23.2	8.1	31.5
Counseling practice	5.9	12.5	5.7	13.5	6.5	10.8
Total	35.0	64.7	32.7	61.5	45.6	70.8
Teaching	25.6	7.9	26.6	8.0	20.5	7.9
Management:						
Other than res. & dev.	13.3	11.1	13.9	13.9	10.5	6.0
Research & devel.	5.4	1.8	5.7	2.2	3.8	1.1
Total	18.7	13.0	19.7	16.1	14.3	7.2
Research:						
Basic	9.5	1.7	9.9	2.1	7.6	1.1
Clinical	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.0
Applied	2.3	1.1	2.4	1.2	2.1	0.9
Total	14.5	4.8	14.8	5.3	12.9	4.0
Management consulting	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.3
Technical writing/editing	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.8
Development & design	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2
Equipment/systems res.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—
Other activities	1.7	3.9	1.6	3.3	2.1	4.9
No reply	2.3	3.4	2.2	3.0	2.6	4.0

at the master's level. Men and women separately show very similar proportions in teaching.

Management shows a greater involvement of doctorate psychologists, particularly management of research and development work. Differences between the degree levels are not as pronounced in non-research management and, indeed, among the men, the percentage at both levels is the same, 13.9 percent.

Research involves substantially larger percentages of all doctorate-level psychologists and of men and women doctorates separately. This is particularly true of basic research in contrast to clinical and applied.

The reader is referred to table 7 for details on the remaining types of work activities which involve quite small percentages of psychologists at both educational levels.

Work Activity and Level of Education of Clinical, Counseling and School Psychologists.

Table 8 compares the "most important" work activity of doctorate-level psychologists with those at the master's level among psychologists in the three major areas of competence of clinical psychology, counseling and guidance, and school psychology. It is interesting to note that in all three of these areas, the percentage of master's-level psychologists providing the direct services of clinical practice, testing, and counseling greatly exceeds the percentages of psychologists with doctorates doing this kind of work. Conversely, in the activities of teaching, management, and research, the percentage of doctoral-level psychologists involved is considerably greater than that of master's-level psychologists.

In the three areas of primary competence, the percentage of master's-level psychologists providing the service directly related to their competence is equal to or considerably greater than the percentage at the doctoral level as summarized in table 9.

The general conclusion suggested by these data is that doctoral-level mental health psychologists, in these areas of competence, tend to move away from direct service activities in contrast to the master's-level psychologist who is more heavily in-

TABLE 8.—*Most Important Work Activity of Clinical, Counseling and School Psychologists in Mental Health by Level of Education*
(Percents)

Most important work activity	Area of greatest scientific competence					
	Clinical		Counseling-guidance		School	
	Doctorate	Master's	Doctorate	Master's	Doctorate	Master's
Total: Number	3,842	1,658	933	535	244	770
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct services:						
Clinical practice	47.8	47.6	2.7	2.8	14.8	13.5
Test development, admin., interp.	4.3	22.3	1.2	6.0	20.1	55.3
Counseling practice	3.1	5.1	30.7	53.5	5.7	6.6
Total	55.3	75.0	34.5	62.2	40.6	75.5
Teaching	15.3	4.0	33.4	10.8	18.4	2.7
Management:						
Other than res. & dev.	13.0	8.7	20.4	17.2	23.4	8.4
Research and development	4.3	1.4	3.8	1.7	3.7	0.8
Total	17.3	10.1	24.1	18.9	27.0	9.2
Research:						
Basic	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.3
Clinical	3.9	3.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5
Applied	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.9	2.0	—
Total	7.3	4.2	1.9	1.7	3.3	0.8
Management consulting	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.4	—	0.3
Technical writing/editing	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	—	0.6
Development and design	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1
Equipment/systems research	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Other activities	1.8	2.1	0.8	3.0	8.6	7.7
No reply	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.4	1.6	3.1

TABLE 9.—*Area of Greatest Scientific Competence and Most Important Work Activity Related to Level of Education*

Area of competence	Most important work activity	Level of education	
		Doctorate	Master's
		Percent	Percent
Clinical psychology	Clinical practice	47.8	47.6
Counseling-guidance	Counseling practice	30.7	53.5
School psychology	Test administration, etc.	20.1	55.3

NOTE: Bases for percentages are total mental health psychologists in each area of competence at the indicated level of education.

volved in delivery of the service in which he is most competent. Or, in more general terms, higher education encourages (or permits) greater diversification in work activity.

Relationship of Work Activity to Sex and Level of Education

Any consideration of the utilization of psychologists in mental health work must deal with the major factors of sex and level of education as they relate to differences in what psychologists do on the job. Although "most important" work activity data are somewhat gross, they nevertheless are useful to indicate basic differences in work activity of mental health psychologists as related to sex and level of education.

Table 7 shows work activity broken down by sex and level of education for doctorate and master's-level mental health psychologists. The data in the table can be used to determine which factor, sex or level of education, accounts for the greatest differences between the percentages doing each type of work. It also indicates whether the difference, in terms of higher percentages involved in each work activity, is in favor of men or women if based on sex, or the doctoral or master's level if based on education.[10] With respect to clinical practice, for ex-

[10] Table A-9 shows this information for all activities and employers since it is reasonable to expect that substantial differences exist between the different types of employers. Readers who wish to make more detailed comparisons on the basis of individual types of employers may do so using this table.

ample, the differences in the percentages indicating clinical practice as their most important work activity are larger between men and women within both levels of education than between levels of education within each sex. Thus, in regard to clinical practice, sex apparently makes a greater difference than education. Also, at both levels of education, the percentage of women in clinical practice is greater than that of men.

The data in table 7 indicate that in 9 of the 14 kinds of work activity, education makes a greater difference than sex. In four of the activities, such as in clinical practice as noted above, sex makes the greater difference while in one, development and design, there are virtually no differences. Thus, the data suggest that in the employment of the mental health psychologist in general, level of education is a more important determiner of "most important work activity" than sex.

Type of Employer

Just over one-half (52.9 percent) of mental health psychologists work for educational institutions, and one-quarter (24.1 percent) work for government at one level or another. Non-profit organizations, largely hospitals and clinics, employ 10.8 percent while the remaining 12.2 percent are either self-employed, in private industry, or work for "other" types of employers (table 10).

Almost nine out of ten (87.8 percent) mental health psychologists work for non-profit organizations such as educational institutions, government, hospitals and clinics.

The rate of employment of men and women among the several types of employers is generally similar, with the major difference between the sexes found among the different types of educational institutions. Although the percentage of each sex employed in educational settings is similar, 53.4 percent of the men and 51.0 percent of the women, 37.7 percent of the men are in colleges or universities compared with 24.1 percent of the women. Conversely, 11.5 percent of the men are in secondary schools compared with 22.7 percent of the women. Medical schools employ about equal percentages of each sex: 4.2 percent of the men, 4.1 percent of the women.[11]

[11] Mental health psychologists showed virtually no change in the overall distribution among types of employers between 1964 and 1966. In 11 of 14 employer types (including "other") there was less than one percentage point change. The largest difference was a decrease in the percentage of self-employed of 1.7 percentage points from 8.8 percent in 1964 to 7.1 percent in 1966 (table A-10).

TABLE 10.—*Type of Employer of Psychologists in Mental Health by Sex*

Type of employer	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total in mental health	11,638	100.0	8,902	100.0	2,736	100.0
Educational institutions:						
College or university	4,020	34.5	3,360	37.7	660	24.1
Secondary school	1,643	14.1	1,022	11.5	621	22.7
Medical school	489	4.2	376	4.2	113	4.1
Total	6,152	52.9	4,758	53.4	1,394	51.0
Government:						
State	1,339	11.5	1,031	11.6	308	11.3
Federal (civilian)	828	7.1	703	7.9	125	4.6
County	351	3.0	252	2.8	99	3.6
Municipal	159	1.4	86	1.0	73	2.7
USPHS and military	88	0.8	83	0.9	5	0.2
Other	35	0.3	29	0.3	6	0.2
Total	2,800	24.1	2,184	24.5	616	22.5
Nonprofit organizations:						
Hospital or clinic	828	7.1	572	6.4	256	9.4
Other	433	3.7	322	3.6	111	4.1
Total	1,261	10.8	894	10.0	367	13.4
Self-employed	825	7.1	597	6.7	228	8.3
Private industry	259	2.2	235	2.6	24	0.9
Other employers	197	1.7	135	1.5	62	2.3
No reply	144	1.2	99	1.1	45	1.6

The percentage of all employed psychologists in the Register whose position is described as being related to the field of mental health is 61.2 percent. The percentage in mental health for each of the several types of employers ranges from a high of 89.2 percent of psychologists employed in non-profit hospitals and clinics to a low of 19.3 percent of those employed in private industry.

In educational institutions, 62.9 percent of all Register psychologists feel that their position is related to mental health with the highest rate among secondary school psychologists, 84.6 percent. Government and non-profit organizations have essentially the same percentage in mental health, 73.9 percent among government psychologists compared with 73.8 percent in non-profit organizations. Among the different levels of government, States have the highest rate with 87.1 percent followed closely by county governments with 86.0 percent (table 11).[12]

[12] The 1966 percentages are consistently lower than those for 1964. This is true for the totals in mental health, and for men and women separately among all the specified types of employers. Only the "No reply" category shows an increase in 1966 (table A-11).

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of Register Psychologists in Each Employment Setting Who Are in Mental Health*

Type of employer	Percent in mental health		
	Total	Men	Women
Percent in all types	61.2	60.2	64.6
Educational institutions:			
College or university	55.9	55.7	56.7
Secondary school	84.6	85.3	83.5
Medical school	76.5	75.8	79.0
Total	62.9	61.6	67.9
Government:			
State	87.1	87.1	87.0
Federal (civilian)	60.0	59.0	66.5
County	86.0	87.2	83.2
Municipal	77.9	71.7	86.9
USPHS and military	42.9	42.1	62.5
Other	63.6	67.4	50.0
Total	73.9	72.2	80.5
Nonprofit organizations:			
Hospital or clinic	89.2	88.3	91.4
Other	55.4	52.6	65.7
Total	73.8	71.0	81.7
Self-employed	73.9	73.0	76.5
Private industry	19.3	18.6	30.4
Other employers	67.0	65.2	71.3
No reply	14.4	19.9	8.9

NOTE: The difference between the percentages shown and 100 percent is made up of those who said they were not in mental health and those who did not reply.

Women psychologists show a slightly greater percentage in mental health positions than men, 64.6 percent versus 60.2 percent of the men. The percentage for women is greater than for men in each of the three major employer categories mentioned above and in 10 of the 14 individual types of organizations.

Most Important Work Activity by Type of Employer

Substantial differences in the "most important" work activity of psychologists exist not only between the major classes of employers, such as educational institutions and government, but also among the individual types of employers making up the classes such as Federal and State governments. This reflects the wide scope in both the skills held by mental health psychologists and their applicability to different situations. The distribution of work activities for the major classes of employers are shown in table 12 while the complete data appear in Appendix table A-12.

Educational Institutions. Among educational institutions, who are the major employers of mental health psychologists, the predominant "most important" work activity is teaching, with 35.7 percent so indicating. Teaching is followed closely by the three-part cluster of clinical practice; counseling practice; and test development, administration and interpretation, which, when taken together as a direct service combination, include 31.3 percent of the total employed by educational institutions. Management and research are primary work activities for similar percentages, 14.4 percent in management, primarily of work other than research and development, and 12.9 percent in research, primarily basic.

These figures for the three types of educational institutions combined can be misleading, however, because of the substantial differences between the three types. Teaching is the most important activity for a bare majority of mental health psychologists in colleges and universities, 51.6 percent. Among those in medical schools 18.2 percent are primarily involved in teaching compared with only 1.9 percent of those employed by secondary school systems. On the other hand, psychologists in secondary schools are heavily involved in direct services, with a total of 69.0 percent indicating their most important work as one of the three direct services, particularly testing. The corresponding figure in direct services for medical schools is

TABLE 12.—*Most Important Work Activity of Mental Health Psychologists by Type of Employer*

(Percents)

Most important work activity	Total	Type of employer: Educational institutions	Government	Non-profit organizations	Self employed	Private industry	Other employers	No reply
Total: Number	11,638	6,152	2,800	1,261	825	259	197	144
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct services:								
Clinical practice	25.7	8.8	39.5	43.9	77.5	16.2	30.5	35.4
Test development, admin., interp.	11.0	12.8	11.5	7.7	1.8	7.3	14.7	11.1
Counseling practice	8.0	9.8	6.4	6.3	5.0	4.2	4.6	7.6
Total	44.7	31.3	57.4	57.9	84.2	27.8	49.7	54.2
Teaching	19.7	35.7	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.4	4.6	10.4
Management:								
Other than res. & devel.	12.6	10.9	18.0	15.1	1.2	17.0	18.3	5.6
Research & develop.	4.2	3.4	5.9	5.5	0.6	9.7	6.6	2.8
Total	16.8	14.4	23.9	20.6	1.8	26.6	24.9	8.3
Research:								
Basic	7.0	8.9	5.6	5.9	0.8	3.1	5.6	2.1
Clinical	2.5	2.1	3.1	5.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	2.1
Applied	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	0.1	2.7	2.5	2.1
Total	11.4	12.9	10.8	14.0	1.5	6.2	9.1	6.3
Management consulting	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.2	33.6	3.0	0.7
Tech. writing/editing	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.5	—
Development/design	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.0	—
Equip./systems res.	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	—	0.4	—	—
Other activities	2.4	2.4	2.8	1.3	2.7	0.4	5.6	0.7
No reply	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.9	3.2	2.3	1.5	19.4

26.8 percent and for colleges and universities it is 16.5 percent.

Mental health psychologists involved in management activity in educational institutions range from 12.5 percent in medical schools to 16.3 percent in secondary schools. The percentages supervising research and development work are smaller in all three settings than those managing non-research activity. Research work is of primary importance to only 1.8 percent of mental health psychologists employed in secondary school systems, 14.3 percent of those in colleges and universities, and 39.3 percent of those in medical schools where it is the predominant single "most important" work activity.

Government. The most important work activities among mental health psychologists in government generally, and in each of the five levels or branches of government, are in the three-part cluster of direct services. The number in direct services exceeds 50 percent in all five levels of government ranging from a low of 52.8 percent for those employed by the Federal Government to a high of 77.2 percent among psychologists working for county governments. In each level of government, clinical practice is the predominant service provided among the three making up the direct service cluster.

Management, primarily of non-research activity, follows direct services at all levels of government except for psychologists serving in the Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service and the military services who indicated research as the most important work activity, 18.2 percent compared with 17.0 percent in management.

Research is the most important work activity for 10.8 percent of mental health psychologists in government. As previously noted, the highest percentage is among those in the Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service and the military, 18.2 percent, followed closely by civilian employees of the Federal Government with 16.4 percent.

Teaching is considered the most important activity by only 1.8 percent of government mental health psychologists ranging between 0.5 percent of those employed in Federal civilian positions to

20

a high of 2.6 percent of those employed by State governments.

Non-Profit Hospitals and Clinics. Among mental health psychologists employed in non-profit hospitals and clinics, almost six out of ten, 58.2 percent, indicate that clinical practice is their most important work activity and a total of 69.8 percent are included in the three-part cluster of direct service activities. About one in ten are involved primarily in management, 13.4 percent, or in research, 10.7 percent, while 1.2 percent consider teaching their most important work activity.

Self-Employed. Self-employed psychologists are mainly in clinical practice, 77.5 percent, and a total of 84.2 percent are involved in the three-part cluster of direct services. None of the other activities accounts for more than 2.0 percent of the self-employed except management consulting, which 5.2 percent indicate as their most important work activity.

Private Industry. The 259 mental health psychologists employed in private industry fall roughly into three major work activities: management consulting, 33.6 percent; the direct-service cluster of activities, 27.8 percent; and management, 26.6 percent.

TABLE 13.—*Basic Annual Salaries of Full-Time Employed Psychologists in Mental Health by Sex*

Salary	Total	Men	Women
Number reporting salary [1]	10,338	8,313	2,025
Median salary [2]	$11,000	$11,500	$10,000
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Less than $5,000	0.8	0.7	1.4
$5,000-7,999	7.6	6.3	11.6
$8,000-10,999	33.2	32.7	34.6
$11,000-13,999	26.7	29.1	18.9
$14,000-16,999	11.2	13.1	5.1
$17,000-19,999	4.2	5.1	1.5
$20,000-22,999	2.3	2.9	0.5
$23,000-25,999	1.2	1.5	0.3
$26,000 and over	1.6	2.0	0.2
Employed full time, salary unspecified	3.5	3.0	5.4
Employed parttime	7.6	3.7	20.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] The salary question is phrased as follows: "Please give the basic annual salary associated with your principal professional employment as of Jan. 1966." The following definition is included: "(Basic Annual Salary is your annual salary before deductions for income tax, social security, retirement, etc., but does not include bonuses, overtime, summer teaching, or other payment for professional work. Do not include rental or subsistence allowances.)" There was no upward adjustment made to convert 9-month salaries to 12-month equivalents. Percentages are based on the total in mental health, not on the total reporting salary.

[2] Computed from $100 class intervals.

Salaries

The median basic *annual salary* of full-time employed mental health psychologists reported as of January 1, 1966 was $11,000; $11,500 for the men, $10,000 for the women (table 13).[13] These medians do *not* include earned income which results directly from rendering professional services falling outside of the "basic annual salary" associated with the psychologist's "principal professional employment." (See footnote 1, table 13 for the complete question.)

The 1966 median represents a 10 percent increase over 1964 for all reporting mental health psychologists, a 10.6 percent increase for the men, and 11.1 percent for the women. Among all psychologists in the Register, the 1966 median is $11,500, an 11.7 percent increase over the $10,300 median for 1964.

Salary by Type of Employer, Sex, and Education

As mentioned in the preceding section, the median salary for full-time employed mental health psychologists is $11,000. Median salaries among the several types of employers shown in table 14 range from a high of $20,000 for the self-employed to a low of $8,600 for those in the Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service. The medians for both Commissioned Corps and military psychologists are low in part because both groups receive subsistence and rental allowances which the questionnaire directs respondents not to include as part of their basic annual salary. Among the specific types of employers for whom calendar year salaries are unaffected by allowances, municipal governments have the lowest median salary at $10,000.

The median for all *doctoral-level* psychologists in mental health positions is $12,000. Median salaries among the individual employer types range from a high of $20,000 for the self-employed to a low of $8,600 for those in the Commissioned Corps. Doctoral-level psychologists employed by municipal governments are again at the low end of the calendar-year range with a median of $11,150.

[13] These medians may underestimate psychologists' median *total* income. A more detailed discussion of the two estimates of income obtained in the survey and the problems inherent in each is presented by Boneau (1).

TABLE 14.—*Median Basic Annual Salary of Full-Time Employed Mental Health Psychologists by Type of Employer, Sex and and Level of Education*

Type of employer	Total			Men			Women		
	Total	Doctorate	Master's	Total	Doctorate	Master's	Total	Doctorate	Master's
All employers (median salary)	$11,000	$12,000	$ 9,400	$11,500	$12,100	$ 9,600	$10,000	$11,000	$ 9,000
Educational institutions:									
College or university:									
Academic year	10,000	10,500	8,000	10,300	10,500	8,100	9,100	9,600	8,000
Calendar year	12,000	12,400	9,250	12,000	12,500	9,600	10,400	11,500	8,000
Secondary school:									
Academic year	10,000	11,100	9,500	10,000	11,500	9,700	9,500	10,000	9,200
Calendar year	11,100	13,000	10,500	11,450	13,000	10,500	10,700	12,000	10,100
Medical school:									
Academic year	†	†	†	†	†	–	†	†	†
Calendar year	12,000	12,000	8,500	12,000	12,000	9,000	10,500	11,000	†
Government:									
State	10,500	12,000	9,000	10,950	12,000	9,000	9,500	11,100	8,600
Federal (civilian)	13,000	13,400	11,000	13,400	13,800	12,050	12,000	12,100	7,700
County	10,300	11,750	9,000	10,700	12,000	9,000	9,800	10,700	9,200
Municipal	10,000	11,150	9,100	10,000	11,250	9,500	9,750	11,000	9,000
USPHS	8,600	8,600	†	8,900	8,600	†	†	†	–
Military	9,100	†	†	9,050	†	†	†	–	†
Other	12,200	†	†	12,500	†	†	†	†	†
Non-profit organizations:									
Hospital or clinic	11,000	11,700	9,000	11,400	12,000	9,000	10,000	10,500	8,500
Other	11,200	13,400	9,500	12,000	14,000	10,000	9,550	12,000	8,700
Self-employed	20,000	20,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	17,000	13,300	14,000	11,000
Private industry	15,000	16,000	12,700	15,000	16,000	13,000	12,250	†	†
Other employers	11,000	12,500	9,400	12,000	14,000	9,550	9,650	10,450	8,600
No reply	10,500	12,000	9,100	10,600	12,000	9,500	10,000	11,550	9,050

† Medians are not shown where fewer than 20 respondents reported salary.

The overall median for *master's-level* psychologists is $9,400, $2,600 less than the doctoral-level median. Among master's-level psychologists, the highest median salary, $15,000, is again found among the self-employed while the lowest, $8,500 is found among those employed by medical schools on a calendar-year basis.

Two general conclusions can be drawn from the information shown in table 14 which, it should be noted, includes only medians based on 20 or more respondents.

1. Doctoral-level psychologists have higher median basic annual salaries than those at the master's level. This is true of all mental health psychologists in the register, of men and women separately, and in every employer category for which medians are compared.

2. Men psychologists have higher median basic annual salaries than women. This is true at both the doctoral and master's levels separately and in all the employer categories except county governments in which the median salary for men at the master's level is $9,000 compared with $9,200 for the women.

U.S. Government Support

In reply to the question, "Is ANY of your work being supported or sponsored by U. S. Government Funds?" 5,142 or 44.2 percent of the mental health psychologists in the Register replied "Yes," 47.2 percent replied "No," 6.3 percent said they did not know and 2.4 percent did not reply to the question. The 5,142 includes all 916 mental health psychologists whose principal employer is the Federal Government.

Among those not employed by the Federal Government, 39.4 percent are involved in work sup-

ported by Federal funds in one way or another, such as grants, contracts, etc. Among this group of psychologists, the two major program areas in terms of the percentages involved, are health, 49.3 percent, and education, 50.8 percent. Defense is the third largest area but involves only 3.8 percent while the remaining *specified* areas each account for 1.5 percent or less. Among the non-Federal employees in work supported by Federal funds, 889, or 21.0 percent, are working in more than one program area.

Among Federal employees, 49.6 percent are in health programs, 8.6 percent in education, and 8.1 percent are in defense. The remaining specified areas account for less than 1.0 percent each. Among these psychologists, 8.4 percent indicate that their work is related to more than one program area (tables 15 and 16).

TABLE 15.—*U.S. Government Support or Sponsorship of Work of Mental Health Psychologists and Program Areas of Those Supported*

Support and program area of work	Total		Non-Federal psychologists		Federal psychologists	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total in mental health	11,638	100.0	10,722	100.0	916	100.0
Work supported by U.S. Government funds:						
Yes	5,142	44.2	4,226	39.4	916	100.0
No	5,490	47.2	5,490	51.2	–	–
Don't know	729	6.3	729	6.8	–	–
No reply	277	2.4	277	2.6	–	–
Program area of work:						
Health	2,539	21.8	2,085	19.4	454	49.6
Education	2,226	19.1	2,147	20.0	79	8.6
Defense	236	2.0	162	1.5	74	8.1
International	73	0.6	65	0.6	8	0.9
Space	71	0.6	65	0.6	6	0.7
Atomic energy	14	0.1	13	0.1	1	0.1
Agriculture	11	0.1	11	0.1	–	–
Public works	5	•	4	•	1	0.1
Natural resources	4	•	4	•	–	–
Other	929	8.0	559	5.2	370	40.4

TABLE 16.—*Program Areas of Work of Federal Mental Health Psychologists and Non-Federal Psychologists Whose Work Is Supported or Sponsored by U.S. Government Funds*

Program area of work [1]	Total		Non-Federal psychologists		Federal psychologists	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total receiving support	5,142	100.0	4,226	100.0	916	100.0
Health	2,539	49.4	2,085	49.3	454	49.6
Education	2,226	43.3	2,147	50.8	79	8.6
Defense	236	4.6	162	3.8	74	8.1
International	73	1.4	65	1.5	8	0.9
Space	71	1.4	65	1.5	6	0.7
Atomic energy	14	0.3	13	0.3	1	0.1
Agriculture	11	0.2	11	0.3	–	–
Public works	5	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.1
Natural resources	4	0.1	4	0.1	–	–
Other	929	18.1	559	13.2	370	40.4
Total program areas mentioned	(6,108)		(5,115)		(993)	

[1] Percentages are based on total receiving support. They sum to more than 100 percent because some respondents indicated more than one program area.

TABLE 17.—*State of Employment of Mental Health Psychologists, All Register Psychologists, and Percentage in Each State in Mental Health*

State	Psychologists in mental health			Total in Register	
	Number	Percent	Percent of State total	Number	Percent
Total	11,638	100.0	61.2	19,027	100.0
Alabama	58	0.5	64.4	90	0.5
Alaska	6	0.1	66.7	9	•
Arizona	107	0.9	66.5	161	0.8
Arkansas	40	0.3	71.4	56	0.3
California	1,529	13.1	61.0	2,507	13.2
Colorado	185	1.6	65.8	281	1.5
Connecticut	202	1.7	55.2	366	1.9
Delaware	40	0.3	58.8	68	0.4
Dist. of Col.	223	1.9	42.0	531	2.8
Florida	277	2.4	66.1	419	2.2
Georgia	133	1.1	58.1	229	1.2
Hawaii	34	0.3	52.3	65	0.3
Idaho	39	0.3	73.6	53	0.3
Illinois	710	6.1	62.6	1,135	6.0
Indiana	209	1.8	52.9	395	2.1
Iowa	208	1.8	66.5	313	1.6
Kansas	203	1.7	76.3	266	1.4
Kentucky	88	0.8	54.3	162	0.9
Louisiana	83	0.7	61.0	136	0.7
Maine	42	0.4	61.8	68	0.4
Maryland	273	2.3	58.6	466	2.4
Massachusetts	496	4.3	62.2	797	4.2
Michigan	487	4.2	61.0	799	4.2
Minnesota	250	2.1	58.8	425	2.2
Mississippi	40	0.3	64.5	62	0.3
Missouri	179	1.5	65.6	273	1.4
Montana	21	0.2	67.7	31	0.2
Nebraska	76	0.7	66.7	114	0.6
Nevada	15	0.1	55.6	27	0.1
New Hampshire	24	0.2	54.5	44	0.2
New Jersey	418	3.6	62.1	673	3.5
New Mexico	45	0.4	61.6	73	0.4
New York	1,935	16.6	65.1	2,971	15.6
North Carolina	145	1.2	64.2	226	1.2
North Dakota	22	0.2	66.7	33	0.2
Ohio	479	4.1	58.2	823	4.3
Oklahoma	83	0.7	61.0	136	0.7
Oregon	129	1.1	64.8	199	1.0
Pennsylvania	684	5.9	59.7	1,146	6.0
Rhode Island	46	0.4	62.2	74	0.4
South Carolina	41	0.4	65.1	63	0.3
South Dakota	32	0.3	72.7	44	0.2
Tennessee	135	1.2	63.4	213	1.1
Texas	307	2.6	59.2	519	2.7
Utah	68	0.6	63.0	108	0.6
Vermont	22	0.2	57.9	38	0.2
Virginia	140	1.2	46.5	301	1.6
Washington	221	1.9	67.0	330	1.7
West Virginia	35	0.3	59.3	59	0.3
Wisconsin	241	2.1	66.2	364	1.9
Wyoming	26	0.2	72.2	36	0.2
Puerto Rico	11	0.1	55.0	20	0.1
Canal Zone	—	—	—	3	•
Virgin Islands	2	•	100.0	2	•
Foreign	94	0.8	41.8	225	1.2

Geographic Distribution

Psychologists occupying mental health positions are distributed among the States in almost the same percentages as are all psychologists in the Register. (Some similarity would be expected, of course, because the mental health group makes up over 60 percent of the Register.) New York State, for example, has 15.6 percent of all Register psychologists and 16.6 percent of the total in mental health. This difference of one percentage point for New York is the largest among the States. In 20 of the States, the percentages are the same (table 17).

It will be recalled that among all Register psychologists, 61.2 percent are in mental-health related positions. Within the individual States, the percentage who are in mental health ranges from a high of 76.3 percent in Kansas to a low of 46.5 percent in Virginia. Five States have rates over 70 percent: Kansas, Idaho, South Dakota, Wyoming and Arkansas. The District of Columbia, with 42.0 percent, and Virginia are the only two jurisdictions with less than half of their psychologists in mental health positions.[14]

References

1. Boneau, A. Psychology's manpower: report on the 1966 National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel. *American Psychologist,* 1968, 23, 325-334.
2. National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Manpower and Training Programs, *Psychologists in mental health: based on the 1964 National Register of the National Science Foundation.* Public Health Service Publication No. 1557. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1966.
3. National Science Foundation. *American Science Manpower 1966,* Report No. NSF 68–7, Washington, D.C.: 1967.

[14] The percentage of Register psychologists in mental health *in* each State generally declined between 1964 and 1966 resulting from the overall decrease from 68.8 percent to 61.2 percent. Decreases occurred in 46 States and the District of Columbia ranging from 0.6 percentage points in Kansas to 22.8 in Nevada. The percentage increased in four States: Idaho, Montana, Nebraska and Vermont.

The 1966 distribution of mental health psychologists *among* the States is almost identical to that of 1964 with 18 States showing no change in percentage and the largest difference being 0.7 percentage points for New York (1964, 17.3 percent; 1966, 16.6 percent).

APPENDIX A

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

TABLE A-1.—*Distribution and Median Age of Psychologists in Mental Health by Sex*

	Total	Men	Women
Total: Number	11,638	8,902	2,736
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age distribution		(Percents)	
Less than 25	0.2	0.1	0.7
25 - 29	7.4	7.5	7.0
30 - 34	15.8	17.4	10.7
35 - 39	20.9	23.1	13.8
40 - 44	20.5	21.5	17.0
45 - 49	14.1	13.3	16.7
50 - 54	9.5	8.5	12.8
55 - 59	6.1	4.7	10.5
60 - 64	3.2	2.2	6.4
65 - 69	1.4	1.0	2.6
70 and over	0.6	0.4	1.1
Age not reported	0.2	0.1	0.7
	Median age (years)		
All register psychologists	41	40	44
Psychologists in mental health	41	40	45
Psychologists employed but not in mental health	40	39	42
Psychologists not reporting on mental health	41	40	45
Not employed at time of survey	42	46	42

TABLE A-2.—*Highest Earned Degree of Psychologists in Mental Health: 1964 and 1966*

Highest earned degree	1964		1966		Change in percent from 1964
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	11,560	100.0	11,638	100.0	–
Bachelor's	190	1.6	134	1.2	–0.4
Master's	3,719	32.2	3,737	32.1	–0.1
Medical doctorate (M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M., etc.)	16	0.1	4	•	– •
Medical plus non-medical doctorate	12	0.1	16	0.1	no change
Non-medical doctorate (Ph.D., Ed.D., Sc.D., etc.)	7,608	65.8	7,743	66.5	+0.7
Foreign	10	0.1	4	•	– •
No reply	5	•	–	–	– •

TABLE A-3.—*Highest Earned Degree of Men and Women Psychologists in Mental Health*

Highest earned degree	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,638	100.0	8,902	100.0	2,736	100.0
Bachelor's	134	1.2	99	1.1	35	1.3
Master's	3,737	32.1	2,427	27.3	1,310	47.9
Medical doctorate (M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M., etc.)	4	•	3	•	1	•
Medical plus non-medical doctorate	16	0.1	13	0.1	3	0.1
Non-medical doctorate (Ph.D., Sc.D., Ed.D., etc.)	7,743	66.5	6,359	71.4	1,384	50.6
Foreign	4	•	1	•	3	0.1

TABLE A-4.—*Years of Professional Experience of Psychologists in Mental Health by Sex*
(Percents)

Years professional experience	Total	Men	Women
Total	11,638	8,902	2,736
Median years	12	12	13
Less than 2	2.2	2.2	2.1
2 - 4	12.3	12.2	12.7
5 - 9	22.4	22.7	21.3
10 - 14	22.8	24.0	18.8
15 - 19	18.1	19.5	13.8
20 - 24	7.7	6.8	10.4
25 - 29	5.4	4.9	6.9
30 - 34	4.2	3.8	5.8
35 and over	3.6	2.6	6.9
No reply	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE A-5.--*Area of Greatest Scientific Competence of Mental Health Psychologists: 1964 and 1966*

Area of competence	1964		1966		Change in percent from 1964
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	11,560	100.0	11,638	100.0	—
Clinical	5,472	47.3	5,581	48.0	+0.7
Counseling/guidance	1,494	12.9	1,481	12.7	−0.2
School	838	7.2	1,028	8.8	+1.6
Educational	903	7.8	922	7.9	+0.1
Experimental	950	8.2	852	7.3	−0.9
Social	362	3.1	417	3.6	+0.5
Developmental	394	3.4	412	3.5	+0.1
Personality	369	3.2	354	3.0	−0.2
Industrial/personnel	394	3.4	309	2.7	−0.7
Psychometrics	190	1.6	125	1.1	−0.5
Engineering	20	0.2	17	0.1	−0.1
General and "other"	174	1.5	140	1.2	−0.3

TABLE A-6.—*Area of Greatest Scientific Competence of All Register Psychologists: 1964 and 1966*

Area of competence	1964		1966		Change in percent from 1964
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	16,804	100.0	19,027	100.0	—
Clinical	6,151	36.6	6,780	35.6	−1.0
Counseling/guidance	1,831	10.9	2,099	11.0	+0.1
School	939	5.6	1,221	6.4	+0.8
Educational	1,427	8.5	1,735	9.1	+0.6
Experimental	1,912	11.4	2,286	12.0	+0.6
Social	1,004	6.0	1,032	5.4	−0.6
Developmental	510	3.0	644	3.4	+0.4
Personality	479	2.9	524	2.8	−0.1
Industrial/personnel	1,367	8.1	1,500	7.9	−0.2
Psychometrics	467	2.8	464	2.4	−0.4
Engineering	377	2.2	387	2.0	−0.2
General and "other"	340	2.0	355	1.9	−0.1

TABLE A-7.—*Psychologists in Each Area of Scientific Competence Whose Position Is Related to Mental Health: 1964 and 1966*

Area of competence	1964		1966		Change in percent from 1964
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Clinical	5,472	89.0	5,581	82.3	− 6.7
Counseling and guidance	1,494	81.6	1,481	70.6	−11.0
School	838	89.2	1,028	84.2	− 5.0
Educational	903	63.3	922	53.1	−10.2
Experimental	950	49.7	852	37.3	−12.4
Social	362	36.1	417	40.4	+ 4.3
Developmental	394	77.2	412	64.0	−13.2
Personality	369	77.0	354	67.6	− 9.4
Industrial and personnel	394	28.8	309	20.6	− 8.2
Psychometrics	190	40.7	125	26.9	−13.8
Engineering	20	5.3	17	4.4	− 0.9
General and "other"	174	51.2	140	39.4	−11.8

NOTE: The difference between the percentages shown and 100 percent is made up of those who replied "No," those who did not reply, and the unemployed.

TABLE A-8.—*Most Important Work Activity of Mental Health Psychologists: 1964 and 1966*

Most important work activity	1964		1966		Change in percent from 1964
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	11,560	100.0	11,638	100.0	—
Direct services:					
Clinical practice	3,081	26.7	2,989	25.7	−1.0
Test development, administration, interpretation	1,264	10.9	1,285	11.0	+0.1
Counseling practice	932	8.1	933	8.0	−0.1
Total	5,277	45.6	5,207	44.7	−0.9
Teaching	2,426	21.0	2,294	19.7	−1.3
Management:					
Other than research and development	1,159	10.0	1,463	12.6	+2.6
Research and development	485	4.2	494	4.2	no change
Total	1,644	14.2	1,957	16.8	+2.6
Research:					
Basic	869	7.5	809	7.0	−0.5
Clinical	312	2.7	293	2.5	−0.2
Applied	226	2.0	225	1.9	−0.1
Total	1,407	12.2	1,327	11.4	−0.8
Management consulting	186	1.6	151	1.3	−0.3
Technical writing and editing	44	0.4	62	0.5	+0.1
Development and design	23	0.2	44	0.4	+0.2
Equipment/systems research	7	0.1	7	0.1	no change
Other activities	343	3.0	277	2.4	−0.6
No reply	203	1.8	312	2.7	+0.9

TABLE A-9.—*Most Important Work Activity of Psychologists in Mental*

(Percents)

Most important work activity	All mental health psychologists				Total			
	Doctorate		Master's		Doctorate		Master's	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total: Number	6,372	1,387	2,427	1,310	3,546	693	1,177	684
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct services:								
Clinical practice	24.2	31.1	24.8	28.5	6.3	12.1	11.1	13.9
Test development, admin., interp.	2.8	8.1	23.2	31.5	2.5	7.4	31.9	38.5
Counseling practice	5.7	6.5	13.5	10.8	6.9	7.9	17.9	12.6
Total	32.7	45.6	61.5	70.8	15.7	27.4	60.9	64.9
Teaching	26.6	20.5	8.0	7.9	46.4	37.5	15.3	13.9
Management:								
Other than R & D	13.9	10.5	13.9	6.0	12.2	12.6	9.6	5.6
Research & develop.	5.7	3.8	2.2	1.1	4.6	3.3	1.4	1.0
Total	19.7	14.3	16.1	7.2	16.8	15.9	11.0	6.6
Research:								
Basic	9.9	7.6	2.1	1.1	12.7	9.1	1.8	0.9
Clinical	2.6	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.7	1.7	0.6
Applied	2.4	2,1	1.2	0.9	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.0
Total	14.8	12.9	5.3	4.0	17.4	13.6	4.5	2.5
Management consulting	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.3	•	0.1	0.2	—
Tech. writing/editing	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.6
Development & design	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1
Equipment/systems res.	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—
Other activities	1.6	2.1	3.3	4.9	1.0	1.9	4.2	6.4
No reply	2.2	2.6	3.0	4.0	2.1	2.3	3.0	5.0

Health Positions by Type of Employer, Level of Education and Sex

Educational institutions											
College or university				Secondary school				Medical school			
Doctorate		Master's		Doctorate		Master's		Doctorate		Master's	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
2,926	466	410	182	287	135	725	481	333	92	42	21
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.8	7.1	5.1	7.7	23.7	23.0	13.5	15.8	12.9	21.7	28.6	23.8
0.6	2.4	4.6	7.1	17.4	24.4	47.6	50.3	6.6	7.6	26.2	38.1
7.3	8.4	29.8	22.5	11.1	11.1	12.1	9.4	0.3	1.1	2.4	—
11.7	17.8	39.5	37.4	52.3	58.5	73.2	75.5	19.8	30.4	57.1	61.9
54.0	50.9	40.2	44.0	0.3	2.2	1.7	2.9	19.2	21.7	7.1	4.8
10.8	9.7	6.6	3.3	32.4	25.9	11.6	6.4	7.2	7.6	4.8	4.8
4.5	4.1	1.7	1.6	3.5	1.5	1.2	0.4	6.9	2.2	—	9.5
15.3	13.7	8.3	4.9	35.9	27.4	12.8	6.9	14.1	9.8	4.8	14.3
11.9	9.7	4.9	1.6	—	—	—	0.4	30.6	19.6	2.4	4.8
1.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.3	2.2	1.2	—	11.4	10.9	14.3	4.8
2.3	1.9	1.7	2.7	3.1	—	0.4	0.2	2.7	3.3	4.8	4.8
15.6	12.9	7.8	6.0	3.5	2.2	1.7	0.6	44.7	33.7	21.4	14.3
•	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
0.1	0.6	—	0.5	—	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.1	4.8	—
0.2	0.6	—	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	—	0.6	—	2.4	—
•	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.6	0.4	1.5	3.3	5.9	7.4	6.1	7.9	0.3	1.1	—	—
2.4	2.8	2.4	3.3	1.0	0.7	3.3	5.6	0.9	2.2	2.4	4.8

TABLE A-9.—*Most Important Work Activity of Psychologists in Mental Health*

(Percents)

Most important work activity	Total				State				Federal (civilian)			
	Doctorate		Master's		Doctorate		Master's		Doctorate		Master's	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total: Number	1,413	282	733	320	545	117	460	184	624	95	71	28
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct services:												
Clinical practice	38.8	42.2	39.7	38.4	32.8	39.3	41.5	42.9	38.9	45.3	21.1	14.3
Test development, admin., interp.	3.7	11.0	18.4	30.9	5.3	10.3	17.2	25.5	1.0	6.3	9.9	21.4
Counseling practice	5.1	4.3	9.3	8.1	0.7	1.7	7.0	7.6	9.9	6.3	38.0	21.4
Total	47.6	57.4	67.4	77.5	38.9	51.3	65.7	76.1	49.8	57.9	69.0	57.1
Teaching	2.0	3.9	0.8	1.9	3.7	6.0	0.4	3.3	0.6	—	—	—
Management:												
Other than R & D	22.4	12.1	16.5	6.6	28.8	17.1	20.0	4.9	18.4	8.4	5.6	10.7
Research & develop.	8.4	7.1	2.6	1.2	8.6	7.7	2.6	1.1	9.5	8.4	4.2	—
Total	30.9	19.1	19.1	7.8	37.4	24.8	22.6	6.0	27.9	16.8	9.9	10.7
Research:												
Basic	7.9	7.4	2.7	1.2	8.6	4.3	2.4	1.6	8.8	13.7	7.0	3.6
Clinical	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.9	1.7	2.0	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.2	7.1
Applied	2.9	2.5	0.8	1.2	2.4	4.3	0.9	1.6	3.5	—	2.8	3.6
Total	14.4	12.4	6.0	5.3	14.9	10.3	5.2	7.1	16.8	17.9	14.1	14.3
Management consulting	0.1	0.4	—	0.6	—	—	—	0.5	—	1.1	—	—
Tech. writing/editing	0.4	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.6	0.2	1.1	1.4	3.6
Development & design	0.4	0.7	1.0	—	0.6	1.7	0.7	—	0.3	—	1.4	—
Equipment/systems res.	0.1	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	—
Other activities	2.6	2.1	3.3	3.8	2.2	1.7	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.2	1.4	10.7
No reply	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.6	1.3	2.2	1.6	2.1	—	3.6

Positions by Type of Employer, Level of Education and Sex—Continued

Government															
County				Municipal				USPHS and military				Other			
Doctorate		Master's		Doctorate		Master's		Doctorate		Master's		Doctorate		Master's	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
124	39	126	59	48	25	36	46	55	3	28	1	17	3	12	2
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65.3	53.8	40.5	35.6	31.3	36.0	50.0	41.3	45.5	—	53.6	—	29.4	—	8.3	—
5.6	17.9	32.5	45.8	8.3	24.0	13.9	39.1	10.9	—	10.7	—	—	—	—	50.0
2.4	5.1	4.8	3.4	6.3	8.0	5.6	6.5	—	—	3.6	—	—	—	—	50.0
73.4	76.9	77.8	84.7	45.8	68.0	69.4	87.0	56.4	—	67.9	—	29.4	—	8.3	100.0
0.8	7.7	1.6	—	4.2	4.0	—	—	1.8	—	3.6	—	—	—	8.3	—
17.7	7.7	10.3	10.2	29.2	12.0	22.2	6.5	9.1	—	3.6	—	23.5	—	25.0	—
0.8	—	1.6	1.7	8.3	4.0	—	—	10.9	33.3	3.6	100.0	11.8	33.3	8.3	—
18.5	7.7	11.9	11.9	37.5	16.0	22.2	6.5	20.0	33.3	7.1	100.0	35.3	33.3	33.3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.7	66.7	7.1	—	17.6	33.3	16.7	—
—	—	1.6	—	—	4.0	—	—	1.8	—	3.6	—	—	—	25.0	—
2.4	—	—	—	2.1	8.0	—	—	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.4	—	1.6	—	2.1	12.0	—	—	18.2	66.7	10.7	—	17.6	33.3	41.7	—
0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2.6	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	—	—	33.3	—	—
—	—	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.4	2.6	4.0	1.7	4.2	—	2.8	4.3	1.8	—	7.1	—	11.8	—	—	—
1.6	2.6	0.8	1.7	6.3	—	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	—	—	—

TABLE A-9.—*Most Important Work Activity of Psychologists in Mental Health*

(Percents)

Most important work activity	Non-profit organizations											
	Hospital or clinic				Total				Other			
	Doctorate		Master's		Doctorate		Master's		Doctorate		Master's	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total: Number	591	205	290	159	404	151	161	103	187	54	129	56
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct services:												
Clinical practice	46.5	45.9	35.2	49.1	60.6	56.3	54.7	58.3	16.0	16.7	10.9	32.1
Test development, admin., interp.	2.9	10.2	11.0	15.7	4.2	11.3	12.4	18.4	—	7.4	9.3	10.7
Counseling practice	3.2	3.9	12.1	10.1	1.5	3.3	3.1	3.9	7.0	5.6	23.3	21.4
Total	52.6	60.0	58.3	74.8	66.3	70.9	70.2	80.6	23.0	29.6	43.4	64.3
Teaching	1.2	3.4	0.7	—	1.0	3.3	0.6	—	1.6	3.7	0.8	—
Management:												
Other than R & D	15.6	8.8	22.1	8.8	13.1	6.6	12.4	3.9	20.9	14.8	34.1	17.9
Research & develop.	8.1	3.9	3.4	1.3	4.5	1.3	1.9	1.0	16.0	11.1	5.4	1.8
Total	23.7	12.7	25.5	10.1	17.6	7.9	14.3	4.9	36.9	25.9	39.5	19.6
Research:												
Basic	8.5	7.3	2.8	1.3	4.5	6.0	3.1	—	17.1	11.1	2.3	3.6
Clinical	5.2	8.3	4.1	5.7	6.2	6.0	4.3	5.8	3.2	14.8	3.9	5.4
Applied	2.5	3.4	2.4	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.6	—	4.8	9.3	4.7	1.8
Total	16.2	19.0	9.3	7.5	12.1	13.2	8.1	5.8	25.1	35.2	10.9	10.7
Management consulting	0.7	0.5	0.3	—	—	0.7	0.6	—	2.1	—	—	—
Tech. writing/editing	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.5	—	1.9	—	0.5	3.7	1.6	3.6
Development & design	0.2	—	1.0	1.3	—	—	0.6	1.9	0.5	—	1.6	—
Equipment/systems res.	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—
Other activities	1.9	1.0	0.3	1.9	1.2	1.3	—	2.9	3.2	—	0.8	—
No reply	2.9	2.4	2.8	3.1	1.2	2.6	3.7	3.9	6.4	1.9	1.6	1.8

Turn to p. 28 for Tables A-10, A-11.

Positions by Type of Employer, Level of Education and Sex—Continued

Self-employed				Private industry				Other employers				No reply			
Doctorate		Master's		Doctorate		Master's		Doctorate		Master's		Doctorate		Master's	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
504	149	88	76	164	11	68	13	97	25	33	36	57	22	38	22
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
81.7	73.8	62.5	75.0	15.9	54.5	8.8	23.1	34.0	36.0	27.3	25.0	42.1	40.9	18.4	36.4
1.0	2.0	4.5	3.9	5.5	—	7.4	38.5	4.1	4.0	24.2	38.9	3.5	22.7	13.2	18.2
3.6	6.7	6.8	7.9	2.4	18.2	2.9	15.4	4.1	12.0	3.0	2.8	5.3	—	10.5	18.2
86.3	82.6	73.9	86.8	23.8	72.7	19.1	76.9	42.3	52.0	54.5	66.7	50.9	63.6	42.1	72.7
0.4	2.0	1.1	1.3	0.6	—	—	—	7.2	4.0	—	2.8	12.3	13.6	10.5	—
0.8	—	4.5	2.6	11.0	—	38.2	—	18.6	24.0	21.2	11.1	10.5	—	5.3	—
0.6	—	2.3	—	11.6	9.1	7.4	—	10.3	4.0	3.0	2.8	5.3	—	—	4.5
1.4	—	6.8	2.6	22.6	9.1	45.6	—	28.9	28.0	24.2	13.9	15.8	—	5.3	4.5
0.4	2.7	1.1	—	4.3	9.1	—	—	7.2	4.0	—	5.6	3.5	—	—	—
0.2	1.3	—	1.3	—	—	—	7.7	—	—	—	2.8	3.5	—	—	4.5
—	0.7	—	—	1.8	—	4.4	—	4.1	4.0	—	—	3.5	4.5	—	—
0.6	4.7	1.1	1.3	6.1	9.1	4.4	7.7	11.3	8.0	—	8.3	10.5	4.5	—	4.5
5.6	0.7	14.8	—	41.5	—	25.0	15.4	6.2	—	—	—	1.8	—	—	—
—	2.0	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1.3	—	—	1.2	—	1.5	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.4	4.0	1.1	2.6	0.6	—	—	—	1.0	8.0	15.2	8.3	1.8	—	—	—
3.4	2.7	1.1	5.3	1.8	9.1	2.9	—	1.0	—	6.1	—	7.0	18.2	42.1	18.2

TABLE A-12.—*Most Important Work Activity of*

(Percents)

Most important work activity	Total	Educational institutions						
		Total	College or university	Secondary school	Medical school	Total	State	Federal (civilian)
Total: Number	11,638	6,152	4,020	1,643	489	2,800	1,339	828
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Direct services:								
Clinical practice	25.7	8.8	4.6	16.7	16.4	39.5	38.2	37.2
Test development, admin., interp.	11.0	12.8	1.5	41.3	9.8	11.5	12.7	3.1
Counseling practice	8.0	9.8	10.4	11.0	0.6	6.4	3.9	12.4
Total	44.7	31.3	16.5	69.0	26.8	57.4	54.7	52.8
Teaching	19.7	35.7	51.6	1.9	18.2	1.8	2.6	0.5
Management:								
Other than res. & dev.	12.6	10.3	9.8	14.8	7.0	18.0	21.2	15.9
Research & develop.	4.2	3.4	4.0	1.5	5.5	5.9	5.5	8.6
Total	16.8	14.4	13.8	16.3	12.5	23.9	26.7	24.5
Research:								
Basic	7.0	8.9	10.5	0.1	24.9	5.6	4.9	8.9
Clinical	2.5	2.1	1.4	0.9	11.2	3.1	3.1	4.5
Applied	1.9	2.0	2.3	0.8	3.1	2.1	1.9	3.0
Total	11.4	12.9	14.3	1.8	39.3	10.8	9.9	16.4
Management consulting	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tech. writing/editing	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5
Development/design	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4
Equip./systems res.	0.1	•	•	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2
Other activities	2.4	2.4	0.8	6.8	0.4	2.8	2.6	2.9
No reply	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.3	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7

Mental Health Psychologists by Type of Employer

Government				Non-profit organizations			Self-employed	Private industry	Other employers	No reply
County	Municipal	USPHS—military	Other	Total	Hospital or clinic	Other				
351	159	88	35	1,261	828	433	825	259	197	144
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
50.1	40.3	45.5	17.1	43.9	58.2	16.4	77.5	16.2	30.5	35.4
23.4	21.4	10.2	2.9	7.7	9.1	5.1	1.8	7.3	14.7	11.1
3.7	6.3	1.1	2.9	6.3	2.5	13.6	5.0	4.2	4.6	7.6
77.2	67.9	56.8	22.9	57.9	69.8	35.1	84.2	27.8	49.7	54.2
1.7	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	4.6	10.4
12.8	17.6	6.8	22.9	15.1	10.5	24.0	1.2	17.0	18.3	5.6
1.1	3.1	10.2	11.4	5.5	2.9	10.4	0.6	9.7	6.6	2.8
14.0	20.8	17.0	34.3	20.6	13.4	34.4	1.8	26.6	24.9	8.3
—	—	13.6	17.1	5.9	3.9	9.9	0.8	3.1	5.6	2.1
0.6	0.6	2.3	8.6	5.6	5.8	5.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	2.1
0.9	1.9	2.3	—	2.5	1.1	5.1	0.1	2.7	2.5	2.1
1.4	2.5	18.2	25.7	14.0	10.7	20.1	1.5	6.2	9.1	6.3
0.3	0.6	—	—	0.5	0.2	0.9	5.2	33.6	3.0	0.7
0.6	—	1.1	2.9	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.5	—
0.6	—	—	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.0	—
—	—	1.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	0.4	—	—
2.8	3.1	3.4	5.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.7	0.4	5.6	0.7
1.4	3.1	—	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.9	3.2	2.3	1.5	19.4

TABLE A-10.—*Distribution of Psychologists in Mental Health by Type of Employer: 1964 and 1966*

(Percents)

Type of employer	1964	1966	Change in percent from 1964
Total: Number	11,560	11,638	
Percent	100.0	100.0	—
Educational institutions:			
College or university	33.9	34.5	+0.6
Secondary school	12.6	14.1	+1.5
Medical school	4.2	4.2	no change
Total	50.7	52.9	+2.2
Government:			
State	10.6	11.5	+0.9
Federal (civilian)	8.2	7.1	-1.1
County	2.6	3.0	+0.4
Municipal	1.5	1.4	-0.1
USPHS and military	1.1	0.8	-0.3
Other	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Total	24.4	24.1	-0.3
Non-profit organizations:			
Hospital or clinic	6.8	7.1	+0.3
Other	3.9	3.7	-0.2
Total	10.7	10.8	+0.1
Self-employed	8.8	7.1	-1.7
Private industry	2.9	2.2	-0.7
Other employers	1.9	1.7	-0.2
No reply	0.6	1.2	+0.6

TABLE A-11.—*Percentage of Register Psychologists in Each Employment Setting Who are in Mental Health: 1964 and 1966*

Type of employer	Percent in mental health		Change in percent from 1964
	1964	1966	
Percent in all types	68.8	61.2	—7.6
Educational institutions:			
College or university	65.8	55.9	—9.9
Secondary school	89.9	84.6	—5.3
Medical school	85.7	76.5	—9.2
Total	72.0	62.9	—9.1
Government:			
State	92.0	87.1	—4.9
Federal (civilian)	68.8	60.0	—8.8
County	94.4	86.0	—8.4
Municipal	86.8	77.9	—8.9
USPHS and military	57.6	42.9	—14.7
Other	74.5	63.6	—10.9
Total	80.3	73.9	—6.4
Non-profit organizations:			
Hospital or clinic	95.0	89.2	—5.8
Other	59.8	55.4	—4.4
Total	78.2	73.8	—4.4
Self-employed	88.8	73.9	—14.9
Private industry	24.6	19.3	—5.3
Other employers	79.9	67.0	—12.9
No reply	8.2	14.4	+6.2

NOTE: The difference between the percentages shown and 100.0 percent is made up of those who said they were not in mental health and those who did not reply.

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE

NATIONAL REGISTER
OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

IN THE FIELD OF **PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE** CONDUCTED BY THE

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

1200 SEVENTEENTH ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

AND THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

And in other fields of science by the American Anthropological Association, American Chemical Society, American Economic Association, American Geological Institute, American Institute of Biological Sciences, American Institute of Physics, American Mathematical Society, American Meteorological Society, American Sociological Association, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, and the Center for Applied Linguistics.

PLEASE PRINT ANSWERS IN DARK INK OR TYPE

IF YOUR NAME OR ADDRESS AT LEFT IS INCORRECT, PLEASE ENTER CORRECT INFORMATION BELOW:
PLEASE GIVE FULL NAME

PLEASE BE SURE YOUR POSTAL ZIP CODE IS INDICATED.

NOTE: If you have received and completed a National Register questionnaire from one of the other organizations listed above since March 1, 1966, please write the name of the organization here .....; also, please complete item 1, and on the back of the questionnaire, give your social security number, date and signature, and return in the enclosed envelope.

VITA:

1. DATE OF BIRTH (Month / Day / Year)	2. STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY OF BIRTH	3. STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATION	4. SEX
			☐ 1 - MALE ☐ 2 - FEMALE

5. CITIZENSHIP (check one)

☐ 6 - USA
☐ 7 - NON-USA (specify country) .....
☐ 8 - USA APPLIED FOR (specify present citizenship) .....
☐ 9 - NON-USA, permanent USA resident (specify citizenship) .....

EDUCATION:

6. COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY, OR OTHER INSTITUTION (Include city and state)	EARNED DEGREE, IF ANY	YEAR OF DEGREE	MAJOR	MINOR

EXHIBIT

PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION:

7. I regard myself professionally as a (an): (check only one)

☐ 70 - Clinical Psychologist
☐ 71 - Counseling Psychologist
☐ 72 - Developmental Psychologist
☐ 73 - Educational Psychologist
☐ 74 - Engineering Psychologist
☐ 75 - Experimental Psychologist
☐ 76 - Industrial Psychologist
☐ 77 - Personality Psychologist
☐ X7 - Psychometric Psychologist
☐ 78 - School Psychologist
☐ XR - Social Psychologist
☐ - Other (specify) .....

SCIENTIFIC COMPETENCE:

8. From the accompanying specialties list, select and enter on the lines below in decreasing order the four specialties in which you consider you have your greatest scientific competence, based on your total educational and work experience. Enter only scientific specializations. (Current specializations not considered scientific should be reported in item 12.)

Greatest: ..... (Number / Specialty Title) Third: ..... (Number / Specialty Title)

Second: ..... (Number / Specialty Title) Fourth: ..... (Number / Specialty Title)

CURRENT PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT:

9. Check your current employment status.

☐ 1 - Employed full-time
☐ 2 - Employed part-time
☐ 3 - Unemployed and seeking employment
☐ 4 - Not employed and not seeking employment
☐ 5 - Retired

If you are a student, check your status.

☐ 6 - Student, full-time
☐ 7 - Student, part-time

10. Please give name of present principal employer, actual place of employment, and title of present position. (If not employed currently, omit items 10 through 16. Begin again with item 16.)

..... (Name of present principal employer) ..... (Actual place of employment (city and state))

..... (Title of present position)

10b. Is this position related to the field of mental health? (check one) ☐ Yes ☐ No

11. Check the box of the category which is most appropriate for your present principal employer (check only one).

☐ 1 - PRIVATE INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS
☐ A - SELF-EMPLOYED
☐ 2 - COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY, OTHER THAN MEDICAL SCHOOL (specify department or other organizational unit) .....
☐ K - MEDICAL SCHOOL
☐ B - SECONDARY SCHOOL OR SCHOOL SYSTEM
☐ 3 - FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE
☐ C - USPHS, MILITARY SERVICE — ACTIVE DUTY
☐ 4 - STATE GOVERNMENT
☐ D - COUNTY GOVERNMENT
☐ M - MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT
☐ U - OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY (specify) .....
☐ 5 - NONPROFIT HOSPITAL OR CLINIC
☐ E - NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION, OTHER THAN HOSPITAL, CLINIC, OR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
☐ 9 - OTHER (specify) .....

—PLEASE COMPLETE OTHER SIDE—

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 99-R001
APPROVAL EXPIRES FEBRUARY 28 1968

CURRENT PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT CONTINUED

12. Indicate on the lines below the specialization most closely related to your PRESENT employment. For scientific specializations enter both the number and specialty title from the accompanying specialties list; or write in your specialty if it is not in a scientific field.

Number _____ Specialty Title _____

13. Number your first and second most important kind of activity, in terms of working time devoted, by entering "1" and "2" on the appropriate lines below.

- ___ O - MANAGEMENT OR ADMINISTRATION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
- ___ A - MANAGEMENT OR ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER THAN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
- ___ J - BASIC RESEARCH
- ___ B - APPLIED RESEARCH
- ___ K - CLINICAL RESEARCH/INVESTIGATION
- ___ S - EQUIPMENT OR SYSTEMS RESEARCH
- ___ T - TEACHING (state academic rank) _____
- ___ C - REPORT OR OTHER TECHNICAL WRITING, EDITING
- ___ 4 - DEVELOPMENT OR DESIGN
- ___ D - PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST DEVELOPMENT, ADMINISTRATION, INTERPRETATION
- ___ 5 - CLINICAL PRACTICE
- ___ E - COUNSELING PRACTICE
- ___ Q - INDUSTRIAL OR MANAGEMENT CONSULTING
- ___ 9 - OTHER (specify) _____

14. Is ANY of your work being supported or sponsored by U. S. Government funds? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

If yes, is your work related to any of the following programs:

- ☐ 1 - Agriculture
- ☐ 2 - Atomic energy
- ☐ 3 - Defense
- ☐ 4 - Education
- ☐ 5 - Health
- ☐ 6 - International
- ☐ 7 - Natural resources
- ☐ 8 - Public works
- ☐ 9 - Space
- ☐ 0 - Other program (specify) _____

NOTE: Salary and income information is regarded as confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only. It will *NOT* be released in any way that will allow it to be identified with you.

15. BASIC ANNUAL SALARY (JAN. 1966): Please give the basic annual salary associated with your principal professional employment as of Jan. 1966. $ _____

If academically employed, check whether salary is for ☐ 9-10 mos. or ☐ 11-12 mos.

(Basic Annual Salary is your annual salary before deductions for income tax, social security, retirement, etc., but does not include bonuses, overtime, summer teaching, or other payment for professional work. Do not include rental or subsistence allowances.)

16. ESTIMATED GROSS ANNUAL PROFESSIONAL INCOME (Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1966): Please give your estimated gross professional income from all professional activities for the year which will end December 31, 1966. $ _____

(Gross Annual Professional Income is ALL payment received for professional activities including basic salary before deductions, plus bonuses, royalties, fees, honoraria, rental and subsistence allowances, etc.)

17. How many years of professional work experience, including teaching, have you had? ☐☐

LANGUAGE AND AREA KNOWLEDGES:

18. FOREIGN LANGUAGE: List the languages (other than English) in which you have knowledge and indicate with a check mark (√) your proficiency.

If you have no foreign language competence, check here. ☐

NAME OF LANGUAGE(S)	PROFICIENCY								
	CAN PREPARE AND DELIVER LECTURES		CAN CONVERSE		HAVE FACILITY TO TRANSLATE TECHNICAL JOURNALS		CAN READ TECHNICAL ARTICLES FOR OWN USE		SOME KNOWLEDGE, BUT CAN'T USE AS A MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION
	FLUENTLY 1	SUPERFICIALLY 2	FLUENTLY 3	PASSABLY 4	INTO ENGLISH 5	FROM ENGLISH 6	EASILY 7	WITH DIFFICULTY 8	9

EXHIBIT

19. AREA KNOWLEDGE: List the foreign countries of which you have a knowledge gained by residence, research, or travel.

COUNTRY	TOTAL YEARS RESIDENCE	YEAR LAST VISITED	NATURE OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE

20. PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP: Circle the number in front of all societies of which you are a member. For write-ins use identifying words in full:

- 621. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
- 622. ACOUSTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
- 623. AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
- 624. AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION
- 625. AMERICAN PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION
- 626. HUMAN FACTORS SOCIETY
- 627. AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY
- 628. AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
- 629. AMERICAN SPEECH AND HEARING ASSOCIATION
- 620. AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION
- 648. OTHERS (specify) _____
- 649. NONE

Specify state(s) where, you are certified/licensed _____

ABEPP Diplomate: No ☐ 641 Clin. ☐ 642 Couns. ☐ 643 Indus. ☐ 644

- 631. PSYCHONOMIC SOCIETY
- 632. OPTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
- 633. PSYCHOMETRIC SOCIETY
- 634. SOCIETY FOR RESEARCH IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT
- 635. PSYCHOLOGISTS IN PRIVATE PRACTICE
- 636. PSYCHOLOGISTS INTERESTED IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY
- 637. REGIONAL PSYCHOL. ASSOC. (specify) _____
- 638. STATE PSYCHOL. ASSOC. (specify) _____
- 639. LOCAL PSYCHOL. ASSOC. (specify) _____

21. Please give a mailing or forwarding address through which you can always be reached if different from address on reverse side.

C/O _____ Number _____ Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

DATE PREPARED: _____ SIGNATURE: (Please Sign Full Name) _____

SOCIAL SECURITY NO. ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

22. If you wish to add to the above information concerning your professional employment(s) or qualifications, please comment on an attached sheet, referring to item numbers where appropriate.

APA

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—358-450